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Friday, October 7, 1921

Exit—summer time.

Congress will now sit around and tell sad stories of the death of taxes.

These are mornings when interest in the coal pile is not an academic matter.

The World's "Serious" is one thing we shall absolutely refuse to get excited over.

You can now get 127 marks for a dollar—that is if you are in need of 127 marks.

Bootleggers active in Moscow—headline. Its getting to be a worldwide profession.

Britain and France to invite America to enter League—news item. Boy, page Mr. Johnsing.

Americanism as exemplified in actual practice by the KKK seems to be hard on the innocent bystanders.

We imagine the acme of indifference is reached by the American Legion in its regard for the opinions of the Miners Union.

The unemployment of millions of men in the United States is closely connected with the employment of six millions in European military establishments.

It is a dull hour these days when the wires of the Associated Press have no tale of murder to tell and a newspaper edition without two or three in it would be a novelty.

"The mired wheel in the economic life of North Carolina is its agriculture and it imperils every other business in the state. . . . University News Letter. Its not a fifth wheel, either.

A condition report that promises a reduction of one half million bales in the crop, followed by a drop in the price of cotton, proves again the truth of the statement made by that immortal thinker who declared that "cotton is a fool".

AFTER LIMITING ARMS

High hopes are fixed upon the Washington Conference next month. Yet prudent men will not expect too much from it immediately. If far-reaching and sanctioned agreements regarding the Pacific can be reached, a certain cutting down of naval armament, and of plans for it, would naturally follow. Both the diplomatic settlement and the limiting of military expenditure would be justly hailed as great steps in advance. But would not other steps remain to be taken? The conference would not have removed the causes of war or placed all international disputes in the way of peaceful settlement. Nations have been known to fight even if only half armed. Beyond disarming in part the world looks to enlightened statesmanship to devise some means to outlaw great wars altogether, while giving to countries wronged, or threatened with wrong, a sure method of securing righteous redress. Otherwise there is no guarantee of world peace. No matter how successful the Wash-

ington Conference may be in its necessarily limited objects, it looks and leads to something else.

This point of view is set forth with lucidity and force in the October Atlantic by ex-Governor Samuel W. McCall. He has nothing but praise for the summoning of the conference. It may bring about happy understandings. It may result in welcome savings. But it will "leave the general question of peace far from a final settlement." What will be lacking, after Washington has done its best, will be "an arrangement among nations" not to take up arms until after peaceful methods of settling disputes have been thoroughly tested. Mr. McCall does not believe that the plan of the League of Nations was perfect, but he declares that it was "the noblest attempt at practical idealism that has ever been made by any statesman."

So the question recurs, after limiting armaments, what then? Governor McCall asks us to carry our thoughts back to Armistice Day. If the President of the United States had then announced that he would not consent to enter any combination of nations to prevent war, "his declaration would have been received with general execration." But the situation today is really the same as it was three years ago, and "the course to be taken as clear." There is already a union of nations. "In effect, America is the only part of the organized world that stands aloof." Let us, urges Mr. McCall, make clear the conditions upon which we will "join hands with the civilized nations." After the Washington Conference it will still be imperative to deal with the larger issue.

As a veteran of many Republican campaigns and a student of our political history, Governor McCall makes light of Ambassador Harvey's assertion that America has solemnly decided by 7,000,000 majority to stay out of the League. No one can tell just what was decreed by the voters, observes the Governor. "Great race groups were functioning and voting with reference to their father lands." And Mr. McCall, out of his experience, sizes up electoral "tidal waves" for what they are worth. "Grandiloquent majorities sometimes indicate that the political atmosphere is seeking its equilibrium by a tempest, and that the settled current of popular opinion may ultimately blow in the opposite direction." In any event, the United States, after the Washington Conference, will be facing the same old inescapable choice. We may show a willingness to let the world go on as it was subject to the danger that "some maniac may throw the brand" which will wrap it in flames. Or we may "play the part of reasonable creatures and unite with the rest of the world to make the thing measurably impossible by extending the reign of law over nations."—New York Times.

RED CROSS WORKING FOR HEALTHIER U. S.

Thousands Aided by Instruction in Care of the Sick, Food Selection and First Aid.

How the American Red Cross guides thousands of persons to health is shown in a summary of the society's activities in the health field based upon the annual report for the last fiscal year. Through its Nursing Service, its Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick courses, nutrition classes, First Aid classes, Life-Saving classes and Health Centers and in numerous other ways designed to acquaint masses of citizens with proper methods of living, the Red Cross carried its message of health into all parts of the country. The work of the Red Cross during the war in its traditional field of nursing, furnishing the military and naval establishments of the nation with 19,877 nurses, is well known. And there are today 37,787 nurses registered with the American Red Cross and subject to call in emergency. During the fiscal year, 1,551 Red Cross nurses were accepted for assignment to Government service, 388 by the Army and Navy and 1,163 by the United States Public Health Service. In addition to the nurses enrolled by the Red Cross for Government service, the Red Cross itself employed a total of 1,848 public health nurses in the United States and Europe. By far the greatest number was employed in the United States, 1,257, while 591 were in foreign service. Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick classes, giving thorough instruction in the proper care of the sick in instances

where the illness is not so serious as to require professional nursing care, during the fiscal year numbered 5,176. A statistical picture of the Red Cross operations in this field follows: New classes formed during year 5,176 Classes completed during year. 6,299 New students enrolled 101,068 Students completing course. 73,452 What the Red Cross accomplished in giving proper instruction through its Nutrition Service is indicated by the following table: New classes formed during year 142 Classes completed during year. 150 New students enrolled 2,341 Students completing course. 2,013 In addition to the above, a total of 22,000 children were given instruction in the proper selection and preparation of foods. Through its 290 Health Centers, the Red Cross reached 90,252 persons. In these Health Centers, 4,013 health lectures were given and 780 health exhibits held. In the United States last year, 75,482 persons were killed and 3,500,000 injured in industrial accidents. To prevent this enormous waste the Red Cross held 5,100 first aid classes with a total of 104,000 students enrolled.

RED CROSS RESCUED 600,000 FROM DEATH

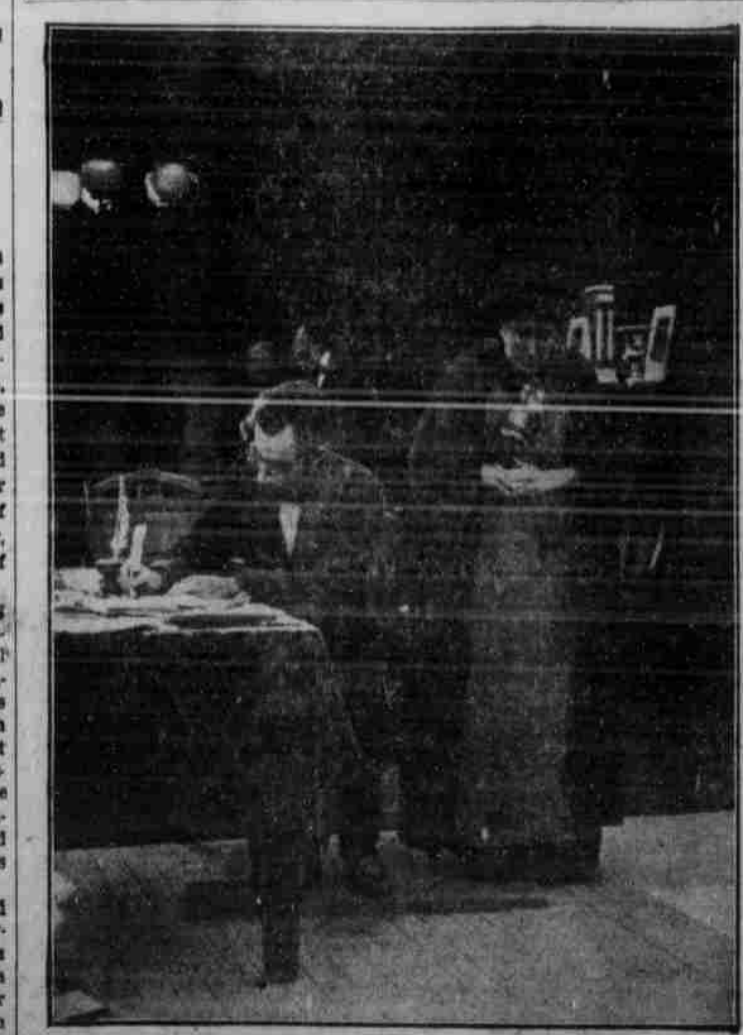
Spent \$1,200,000 for Relief of Famine Sufferers in China Last Year.

To help overcome conditions of acute distress in five famine stricken provinces of Northern China, where millions of persons were affected by an unprecedented shortage of food, the American Red Cross during the last fiscal year spent more than \$1,200,000, \$1,000,000 of which was contributed directly by National Headquarters and the remainder by various groups interested in the welfare of China. Through the wide relief operations thus made possible it is estimated that more than 600,000 famine sufferers were saved from starvation. To the end that similar prompt relief measures by the organization may always be possible the Red Cross is asking continued support by the American people by universal renewal of membership at the Annual Red Cross Roll Call, November 11 to 24. The method of relief employed by the American Red Cross in its operations in China was particularly effective, for in addition to saving hundreds of thousands of lives it provided China with more than 900 miles of permanent roads that are sorely needed to prevent a recurrence of famine. At one time the Red Cross employed 74,000 Chinese workmen, paying them in food for themselves and dependents, this food being brought in from Manchuria and elsewhere.

ONE DOLLAR ANNUAL DUES IN THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAKES YOU A PARTICIPANT IN RELIEF WORK FOR THE HELPLESS THAT GIRDLES THE GLOBE. ANSWER THE ANNUAL RED CROSS ROLL CALL NOVEMBER 11-24, 1921.

GOWN WORN BY JOHN WESLEY

English Wesleyan Body Receives Gift of Robe That Belonged to Founder of Methodism. The Wesleyan Methodist Connection has just received from one of its leading laymen a gown that belonged to the founder of Methodism, according to the London Daily News. John Wesley died in 1791, so that the garment is more than 130 years old. Time has, of course, left its marks upon the gown. Some parts are discolored and others are worn and patched. The material is heavy, and



Scene From "The Birth of a Nation" At Weldon Opera House October 12 and 13

upon it, wrinkles in places, and in places and fraying holes. As the great preacher was a little man, the gown must have hung about his heels.

It is claimed that the gown was a preaching gown, but it is very dissimilar to the ecclesiastical garment that, according to authentic records, John Wesley wore in the pulpit. This one possesses an ordinary sleeve, and, generally speaking, it seems to accord with the style of a black study-gown. The donor of the gown has also presented a pair of slippers belonging to Wesley. These are in good condition, and are of the kind that he would wear in his study.

Wesley, of course, traveled throughout Great Britain and Ireland in all weathers on his preaching tours, and it was suggested that he wore this heavy gown as a protection against atmospheric conditions.

The Wesley museum contains a large number of interesting relics of John and Charles Wesley. It possesses the study chair of John, and presently, as a gift from the donor of the gown, Charles Wesley's study chair will be placed there.

A large proportion of the visitors to the museum come from the overseas dominions and the United States, where the interest in all that relates to the early history of Methodism is very keen.

BLACKBIRD IN THRUSH'S NEST

Correspondent of Scottish Newspaper Calls Attention to Remarkable Incident He Has Observed.

Last week I discovered in the ivy on a sunk wall in my garden a nest which had all the characteristics of a thrush's nest, with plastered lining only, and which contained two eggs, pale blue with small black spots—the eggs of a song thrush, writes a correspondent. Later on I noticed a bird sitting on the nest. Only the head was visible, but it appeared to me that the bird was a hen blackbird and not a thrush. It was some days before I found the bird of the nest, when on looking in, I discovered that the plastered lining of the nest had been slightly covered with dried grasses, and that the nest contained four blackbird's eggs—bluish green with mottled ends. The two thrush's eggs had disappeared. They could not be found at the foot of the wall below the nest, but there was found on a green above the wall the broken egg of a song thrush. When I discovered the nest part of its outer wall was slightly torn, as if a cat had climbed up the ivy and endeavored to claw out the bird then sitting. Is it possible that the thrush may have been scared away and the nest taken over by a blackbird and adapted to her requirements? None of my friends, versed in the habits of birds, ever heard of a similar case.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

People Generous With Tips

New York likes to refer to its spendthrift millionaires. The head waiter of a magnificent eatery told me that for the bountiful gratuity he preferred the visiting sod-buster o the son of a millionaire. The young man from Hoboken having his annual fling has read so much about huge tips that he thinks anything under a \$10 bill will be tossed back at him. The information volunteered by the head waiter came after a well-known spendthrift had departed with two young ladies. His dinner check came to \$25 and he gave the waiter \$2—the head-waiter nothing. "And," continued the head waiter, "see that young fellow over there in the green suit with a large Adam's apple. He has been shucking off \$5 bills to every waiter in the place. And he gave me a half century note. I'm afraid his keeper will be along soon and make us give it back."—Exchange.

In the Moslem state of Turkey the laws of the empire rest in principle on the basis of the Koran, the 14th, or traditions of Mohammed, and the reported sayings of his successors, all of which are binding upon the sovereign of the state as upon a Moslem. Each successive sultan, however, has enacted statutes as suited his individual purpose and, by virtue of his absolute authority, his laws have stood until others have swept them away. The nearest approach to a Supreme court justice is the sultan. He interprets (1) the law as he thinks best for his people.—New York Tribune.

Jewelry Designing Taught. Jewelry designing is taught in some of the schools of Cincinnati.

SALE OF LAND AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

North Carolina: Halifax County: Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain deed of trust, default having been made in the payment of the debt thereby secured, I will on Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1921, at 12 O'clock noon, in front of the garage of Glasgow Baucom & Company in the town of Littleton, North Carolina, sell at public auction, for cash, a certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the State of North Carolina, County of Halifax, bounded on the North by lands of Mrs. Sidney Walker, on the East by the lands of Selma Hickman, on the South by the lands of John Morris and on the West by the lands of Mrs. Mollis Ingram, containing 35 acres, more or less, and being part of the land known as the Mark Adkins Place, also the following described personal property: 1 Red Horse Mule name Prince. 1 Black Horse Mule name unknown. Further reference for description of said land is made to Book 324 at page 85, Public Registry of Halifax County, This 27th day of September, 1921. 9-30-4t jmp H. F. Bonney, Trustee.

Drs. West & Crank DENTISTS Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Offices 2nd Floor Drug Store Building

Thos. W. Wafford Jeweler High Grade Repairing Our Specialty. Terms Cash Phone 85 Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND FOR TAXES

The following real property located in Roanoke Rapids Township, Halifax County, will be offered for sale for taxes on November 7th, 1921, in front of the court house in Halifax, N. C.: Taxes and Costs \$ 46.14 Mrs. Annie Harrison, 140 acres 1.64 J. W. Horner, 1 Lot 36.83 Kenny Love, 41 acres, Ivey Land 3.87 J. T. Mayton, 1 Lot 3.35 J. F. Rook, 1 Lot 117.89 S. J. Simmons, 139 acres, Simmons Land 1.64 Jim Brown, 1 Lot 1.79 Laura Powell 2.63 India Ruffin, 5 acres 2.63 Total \$214.78 October 7, 1921. H. L. BELL, Tax Collector

For the Dressing Table You will find here everything for the dressing table, all the little necessities so essential to the woman who is particular about her appearance; all the essentials with which women are wont to enhance their attractiveness - everything in the way of both imported and domestic toilet goods. Make the Roanoke Pharmacy your headquarters for everything in this line. Roanoke Pharmacy Co. The Original Prescription Druggists Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

A Prominent Business Man Said "A Bank is Not Composed of desks and Books and Money-Vaults, but of Human Beings." We agree with him. We try to impress on our organization that we are not dealing with dollars but with human aspirations. We try to give service where service is needed. We are pleased when we become a real factor in a depositor's progress, as we are permitted to do many times daily. May we aid in furthering your progress. 4% On Savings The First National Bank of Roanoke Rapids Member of the Federal Reserve System C. A. WYCHE, Pres. S. F. PATTERSON, V-Pres. T. W. M. LONG, V-Pres. W. T. COUNCILL, Cashier